7/27/83 R9375-1 A

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

July 1983 Volume 12, Number 7

TRAVEL AND TOURISM REMAINS SECOND LARGEST U.S. RETAIL INDUSTRY

The travel and tourism industry retained its place as the nation's second largest retail or service industry in 1982, according to a report released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The industry serving travelers away from home placed second only to food stores in terms of total business receipts, and again edged out automotive dealers.

U.S. and foreign travelers spent $194 billion in this country during 1982, and produced $183 billion in business receipts, according to The 1982-83 Economic Review of Travel in America.

Moreover, travel spending directly generated 4.5 million U.S. jobs, paying $41 billion in wages and salaries in 1982.

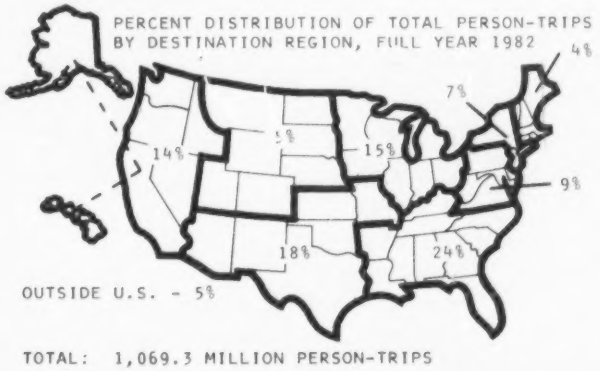
In discussing travel's recent economic contributions, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center, said, "Last year, when the overall economy lost 1.6 million jobs, the travel industry created additional employment as it has for 23 consecutive years. Travel away from home will be a leading force for economic recovery in 1983, as Americans begin to enjoy the pleasure and business trips postponed during last year's recession."

The 1982-83 Economic Review of Travel in America, containing 75 pages of is being sent to all charts, tables and narrative on trends and travel's economic impact, Data Center members and is available to others for $40.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

TRAVEL DECLINES SEVEN PERCENT IN RECESSION YEAR

The 1981-82 recession produced a 7 percent decline in U.S. resident travel away from home last year, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1982 National Travel Survey Full Year Report, released today.

The National Travel Survey reported that 64 percent of all Americans traveled away from home in 1982, producing 1.1 billion person-trips during 1982, (A person trip is measured each time a person goes 100 miles or more away from home.)



The spring and late fall of the year were particularly weak, paralleling economic conditions and falling levels of consumer confidence. Travel grew slightly in late summer and early fall.

Much of the overall decline was registered in reductions of traditionally popular types of travel. Vacation travel declined 11 percent, almost one-half faster than overall travel. Furthermore, travel by auto, truck or recreational vehicle, while remaining the most popular mode of transportation, fell 8 percent below year-earlier levels. On the other hand, consumers, encouraged by a plethora of airfare discounts, reported slightly more air travel than in 1981. # #

MAY TRAVEL PRICES OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICES

Although offset by declining airline fares, the cost of travel rose 0.9 percent in May, according to the U. S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

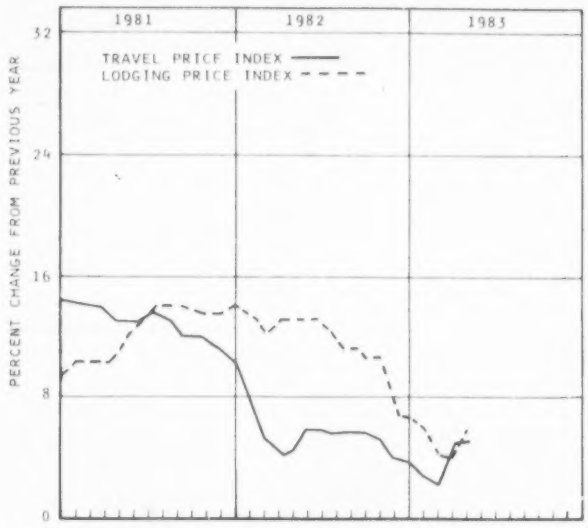
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 347.4 in May 1983 (1967=100).

Gasoline prices increased 3.6 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by intercity bus fares, which rose 1.8 percent. The cost of lodging while out of town also showed a sizable increase, 1.6 percent.

Airline fares declined 1.4 percent from the April level, while both taxicab fares and entertainment services posted no increase from the previous month.

The TPI has increased 4.8 perent since May of last year, while the CPI has risen 3.5 percent during the same period. Intercity bus fares have risen 9.8 percent in the last twelve months, leading all TPI components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are only 1.5 percent above May 1982 levels. # #



LODGING PRICE INCREASES HAVE MODERATED

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, May, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April, 1983 to May, 1983	Annual Percent Change May, 1982 to May, 1983
Transportation	1.0	4.5
Airline Fares	-1.4	5.7
Intercity Bus Fares	1.8	9.8
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	4.3
Taxicab Fares	0.0	1.5
Gasoline	3.6	2.8
Lodging	1.6	5.5
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.5
Entertainment Services	0.0	6.3
Incidentals	0.2	2.8
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	4.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.5	3.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
ISSN: 0744-6233

TRAVEL DECLINES IN MAY, BUT TRIP PLANNING INCREASES

Although travel by U.S. residents declined in May 1983, plans to travel during the summer and fall have improved, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey, released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 73.9 million person-trips in May, 13 percent less than one year ago. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person takes a trip of 100 miles or more away from home.)

While travel for all purposes was down for the month, business/convention travel declined most. The decline in pleasure travel resulted from a cut-back in visits to friends and relatives; however, other pleasure travel, including that for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, rose 15 percent above the May 1982 level.

Despite the overall decline, air travel grew 6 percent in May. Auto/truck/RV travel, on the other hand, fell 20 percent.

On the brighter side, the survey found 54 percent of the American public intending to take a vacation trip within the next six months, up from 49 percent one year ago.

The survey indicated plans to travel by air and by personal motor vehicle are both up 8 percent. Also, vacation trips are likely to be longer in both distance and duration than last year.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population. Subscribers receive two trend reports each month and may add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year.

For further information contact Suzanne Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

BRIEFS

In the June issue of Travel Printout the figure for Amtrak passenger-miles was incorrectly reported. The correct figure is 352.2 million.

# #

The Bureau of Census estimates that annual receipts for hotels/motels and other lodging places was $29.2 billion in 1982, 4.1 percent more than 1981; for amusement and recreation services, $39.2 billion, up 4.7 percent; for car rental/leasing without drivers, $6.6 billion, up 5.6 percent. Figures for these two years are not directly comparable to earlier years.# #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	March, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from February, 1983 (percent)	Change from March, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	391.5	39.2%	29.3%	31.8%
Eastern Gateway	226.3	59.9	19.5	10.7
G. Washington Country	3,615.1	70.3	-9.1	1.1
The South	3,232.7	37.4	6.4	13.3
Great Lakes Country	97.8	8.5	25.4	23.4
Mountain West	402.9	23.6	3.7	22.4
Frontier West	1,222.4	66.8	7.8	8.2
Far West	3,007.9	16.5	-3.7	-2.8
The Islands	237.0	15.2	-0.5	-3.4
TOTAL	12,433.6	40.8%	- *%	4.7%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	April, 1983	% Change from March, 1983	% Change from April, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,522 million	-2.5	9.8	12.4
Gasoline service stations	$8,350 million	-2.0	-0.7	-5.0
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	63.5 percent	-1.2	-1.2	-2.1
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.8 billion	-15.2	1.8	8.5
International revenue passenger-miles	3.6 billion	5.8	1.8	1.2
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.1 billion	7.7	-9.5	-3.6
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	34.3 billion	1.2	2.4	4.7
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	366.9 million	1.3	5.5	-4.1
Travel Price Index[7]	334.4	-0.7	1.5	3.1
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	75.4 million	11.9	-4.0	0.9
Vacation person-trips	38.5 million	-1.5	-22.2	1.9
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	17,260,204	33.7	-10.0	-2.0
Overnight stays	820,603	29.3	-9.0	-1.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,536 thousand	-4.5	-5.1	-0.4

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

1899
L Street
Northwest
Washington, D.C.
20036
(202) 293-1040

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE
PENDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 1983

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

00068
Ms. Jeanne Long
Congressional Information Ser.
4520 East West Hwy.,Ste. 800
Bethesda MD 20814

8/29/83 R9375-1A

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

August 1983 Volume 12, Number 8

TRAVEL REMAINS SECOND LARGEST U.S. EMPLOYER

Travel and Tourism directly generated more U.S. jobs than any other private industry in 1981 except health services. Travel was the top source of jobs in 13 states and among the top three employers in 39 states.

TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT, SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, AND RANK AMONG PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATE, 1981

State	Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands)	Travel Share of Total Employment (Percent)	Travel-Generated Employment Rank
Alaska	13.09	7.13	1
Arizona	66.01	6.34	1
Colorado	98.64	7.62	1
Florida	331.67	8.88	1
Hawaii	57.04	14.09	1
Idaho	28.91	8.82	1
Maine	38.06	9.08	1
Montana	21.05	7.47	1
Nevada	123.05	29.92	1
New Hampshire	30.81	7.81	1
New Mexico	36.64	7.71	1
Utah	38.64	6.92	1
Vermont	35.64	17.44	1

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center, 7/11/83

The Data Center's fifth annual estimates of the economic contributions of travel, The Economic Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1981, was released today. It contains estimates from the economic impact model of travel expenditures in each state and the District of Columbia, and the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue they generate. This report makes available the only consistent set of estimates for all states.

Americans spent $180 billion while traveling in their own country and its territories during 1981, and foreign visitors spent another $12 billion. The total of $192 billion spent in the U.S. was a 10-percent increase over the 1980 total. Travel spending comprised 6.5 percent of the gross national product for the year.

The average travel dollar generated 22 cents in wages and salaries for employees, and it contributed nearly 11 cents in revenue for federal, state and local governments.

The 55-page Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1981 was supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America and is being sent to all members of the Data Center. It is available to others for $40.00, prepaid, from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.# #

FULL YEAR REPORT INCLUDES MORE DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In response to requests from National Travel Survey users and Data Center members, a more detailed study of traveler demographics will be included in the 1982 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY FULL YEAR REPORT, to be released in late August.

According to the survey, traveler demographics differ somewhat from those of the population as a whole. In 1982, U.S. residents in the $30,000 to $40,000 income group represented 38 percent of travelers compared to 24 percent of the whole population. Forty-four percent of the whole population has major credit cards, but this group comprised 61 percent of travelers, according to the survey.

Travelers tended to be younger, better educated, and more likely to be employed in white-collar jobs. While 40 percent of the whole population is between 25 and 44 years of age, 48 percent of travelers fell in this age group. In marital status and household composition, traveler demographics are similar to those of the general population. However, a greater percentage of travelers report two or more wage earners in the household.##

TRAVEL PRICES RISE MODERATELY IN JUNE

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.6 percent in June 1983, down from the 0.9 percent increase recorded in May.

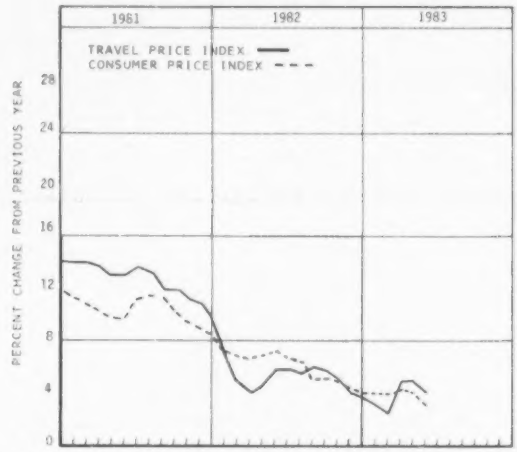
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in June.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 349.5 in May (1967=100).

Gasoline prices increased 1.4 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by airline fares which rose 1.0 percent. Entertainment services also indicated a significant increase, 0.6 percent.

Taxicab fares showed a decline of 0.4 percent, while the cost of incidental purchases fell 0.1 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.3 percent since June of last year, compared to a 2.6 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 11.1 percent in the past year, leading all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are 1.6 percent below June 1982 levels.# #



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, June, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change May, 1983 to June, 1983	Annual Percent Change June, 1982 to June, 1983
Transportation	1.1	2.0
Airline Fares	1.0	4.9
Intercity Bus Fares	0.5	11.1
Intercity Train Fares	0.3	4.4
Taxicab Fares	-0.4	1.0
Gasoline	1.4	-1.6
Lodging	0.2	4.0
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.4
Entertainment Services	0.6	6.2
Incidentals	-0.1	2.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	3.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	2.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
ISSN: 0744-6233

WORLDWIDE PROFITS, OCCUPANCIES STILL OFF

The worldwide lodging industry continues to show depressed occupancies and decreases in room rates and profit margins, according to the latest edition of Worldwide Lodging Industry Digest just published by Horwath & Horwath International (HHI).

Room occupancy worldwide for 1982 was reported at 65.4 percent, a decline of 4.5 percent from the 1981 figure of 68.5 percent and nearly a 10 percent decline from the 1980 peak in worldwide room occupancy of 75 percent.

The digest also reports the average daily room rate of $46.41 per occupied room was a decline of 6.5 percent compared with the 1981 figure of $49.78.

The digest, which is designed to give participants in the worldwide survey timely information, also noted profit before fixed charges declined 7.8 percent in 1982 to 22.4 percent for all of the major regions covered by the digest.

Payroll and related expenses per room declined 25 percent from $10,662 to $7,996 in 1982 and income before income taxes decreased 25.5 percent on a per room basis to $1,518, although sales declined 10.7 percent to $21,463.

Horwath & Horwath International, an organization of independent accounting and management consulting firms located in more than 65 countries around the world, publishes Worldwide Lodging Industry and its Digest annually. The full study is available on written request for $50 a copy from Laventhol & Horwath's Publications Department, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.##

BRIEFS

In the July issue of Travel Printout, figures on Canadian travel during April were unavailable. The number of foreign arrivals in the U.S. from Canada in April was 1,106,613. The number of U.S. citizen departures to Canada was 535,738.

# #

The 1984 Travel Outlook Forum will be on December 12 and 13 at the Crystal Gateway Marriott, Washington, D.C.

Registration information will be sent to Data Center members and Travel Printout subscribers in September.

For further information contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: 202/293-1040.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	April, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from March, 1983 (percent)	Change from April, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	740.9	89.2%	9.2%	20.3%
Eastern Gateway	485.6	114.6	-6.2	1.6
G. Washington Country	5,657.8	56.5	-2.6	-0.5
The South	3,739.4	15.7	1.4	9.2
Great Lakes Country	245.5	151.1	24.8	24.1
Mountain West	629.6	56.3	-6.9	3.5
Frontier West	1,463.3	19.7	-11.5	0.1
Far West	3,632.6	20.1	-13.7	-6.4
The Islands	205.4	-13.4	-11.8	-5.6
TOTAL	16,800.1	36.6%	-4.8%	1.1%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	May, 1983	% Change from April, 1983	% Change from May, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$10,226 million	2.6	13.7	13.2
Gasoline service stations	$ 8,788 million	4.7	2.6	-3.4
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	65.2 percent	2.7	-0.6	-1.8
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.6 billion	-0.9	4.5	7.7
International revenue passenger-miles	4.3 billion	18.4	8.4	2.9
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	38.0 billion	10.7	3.1	4.3
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	395.4 million	7.8	32.7	[illegible].9
Travel Price Index[7]	347.4 percent	0.9	4.8	3.4
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	73.9 million	-2.0	-13.1	-2.6
Vacation person-trips	37.1 million	-3.6	-22.7	-4.6
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	21,617,060	25.2	-9.0	-5.0
Overnight stays	1,303,875	58.9	-5.0	-3.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	922,883	-16.6	2.7	3.2
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	913,315	70.5	-2.7	4.0
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,540 thousand	0.6	-1.7	0.8

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

1899
L Street
Northwest
Washington, D.C.
20036
(202) 293-1040

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE
PENDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 1983

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

00068
Ms. Jeanne Lond
Congressional Information Ser.
4520 East West Hwy., Ste. 800
Bethesda MD 20814

10/3/83 R9375-1A

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

September 1983 Volume 12, Number 9

1984 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM EXAMINES FORECASTS AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

"Marketing Opportunities in a Recovering Economy" will be the theme of the 1984 Travel Outlook Forum, the premier travel industry conference on travel and tourism prospects for the coming year, sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The ninth annual forum will be held on December 12-13, 1983, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C., and will be co-sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) and Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA).

This year's travel outlook forum will feature several innovations. The program will be expanded to a day and a half to include these new features: the outlook for business travel, a discussion by marketing experts of opportunities suggested by the forecasts presented at the forum, and the impact on travel by the Louisiana World's Fair and 1984 Olympic Games.

The forum will open with an examination of travel's business environment, a discussion of recent developments in travel patterns, a review of trends in international visitor markets, and forecasts for the U.S. economy's performance in 1984. Panels of travel industry experts will also forecast growth in various industry sectors, including air and surface transportation, accommodations and foodservice, recreation and attractions.

This year's forum will also be designated as part of TIA's educational program for destination marketers. TIA will also hold its annual Travel Industry Awards Banquet on December 12 in conjunction with the forum.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is the national nonprofit center for travel and tourism research.The Travel and Tourism Research Association is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals, and the Travel Industry Association of America is the national non-profit trade association representing all components of the travel

For further information and registration forms, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 293-1040.##

OVERSEAS VISITORS SPENDING LESS TIME IN U.S.

Overseas visitors spent less time and money in the United States during the first quarter of 1983 than in the last quarter of 1982, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration's Inflight Survey of International Air Travelers.

The quarterly report showed the average visitor stayed 19 days compared to 23 days for the end of 1982.

Vacations accounted for 42 percent of all overseas visitors, followed closely by business and convention travel accounting for 41 percent. Twenty-five percent of these visitors stayed with friends or relatives while in the United States.

Florida, New York and California continued to be the most popular destinations. Reflecting the winter season, Miami received 23 percent and Orlando 8 percent of all foreign visitors.

The Inflight Suvey reports are issued quarterly by the Office of Research of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, and are available by subscription. For information contact Don Wynegar (202/377-4028) USTTA, U.S. Departement of Commerce, Room 1516, Washington, D.C. 20230##

TRAVEL PRICES OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICES IN JULY

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased 0.8 percent in July 1983, higher than the 0.6 percent rise recorded in June.

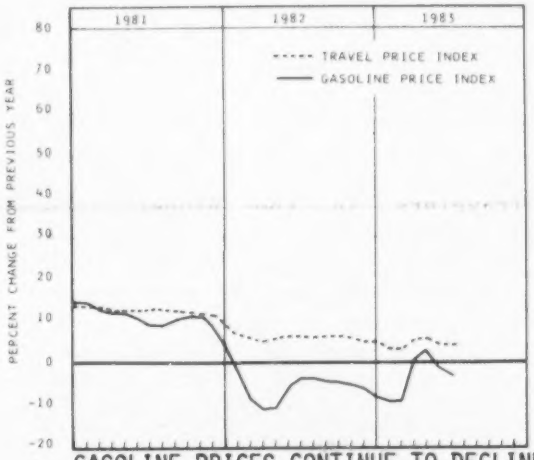
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose only 0.4 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in July.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 352.4 in July (1967=100).

Intercity train fares increased 2.3 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by the cost of lodging while out of town, up 1.9 percent. Gasoline prices and airline fares rose 0.8 percent each.

Three components, food away from home, taxicab fares and incidental purchases, showed no change from June.

The TPI has increased 3.2 percent since July of last year, compared to a 2.4 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 9.7 percent in the past year to lead all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are 2.7 percent below July 1982 levels.##



GASOLINE PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, July, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change June, 1983 to July, 1983	Annual Percent Change July, 1982 to July, 1983
Transportation	0.8	1.6
Airline Fares	0.8	5.4
Intercity Bus Fares	0.1	9.7
Intercity Train Fares	2.3	6.8
Taxicab Fares	0.0	0.6
Gasoline	0.8	-2.7
Lodging	1.9	4.7
Food Away From Home	0.0	3.8
Entertainment Services	0.3	6.3
Incidentals	0.0	2.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.8	3.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	2.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. ISSN: 0744-6233
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C.
Postmaster: Send address changes to U. S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

AMERICANS INCREASE TRAVEL ACTIVITY IN JUNE

The progressing economic recovery and rebounding consumer optimism encouraged almost six million more American adults to travel this June than one year ago, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reported travel activity up 14 percent over June 1982, with growth in all types of travel for the first time this year.

Travel for pleasure purposes, such as visiting friends and relatives, outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, grew 15 percent, while vacation travel increased more moderately, up 6 percent.

Travelers in the higher income groups increased their travel this month substantially, but families earning less than $30,000 annually took 9 percent fewer trips.

Trips increased significantly in both distance and duration. Overall, the average trip covered 960 round-trip miles, compared to 740 miles one year ago, and lasted 5.5 nights away from home, up from an average of 4.3 nights per trip.

The survey also reported 47 percent of the U.S. adult population is planning a vacation trip during the next six months compared to 44 percent last year at this time. Nearly 34 million American adults are planning to travel during August. Sixty-four percent plan to use an automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle, and 26 percent anticipate traveling by air.

The most popular destinations for these intended vacation trips are The South and the Mountain West/Far West regions. In addition, vacationers are planning more nights in commercial lodging and trips averaging 8.3 nights away from home.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population. Monthly results are available by subscription only. For further information, contact Suzanne D. Cook, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: 202/293-1040.##

Laventhol and Horwath has developed a monthly series on hotel/motel receipts to replace the one formerly published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are again including this in the INDICATORS section, along with the real demand for commercial lodging.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	June, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from May, 1983 (percent)	Change from June, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	1,447.2	38.6%	12.4%	12.4%
Eastern Gateway	761.1	27.2	25.3	6.9
G. Washington Country	7,355.7	34.5	7.4	-2.1
The South	5,646.2	11.6	6.7	6.7
Great Lakes Country	750.7	65.7	26.2	17.3
Mountain West	2,745.4	102.1	*	1.3
Frontier West	2,621.3	29.5	.8	-0.8
Far West	6,073.2	33.4	5.2	-4.0
The Islands	184.2	5.8	4.4	-4.2
TOTAL	27,585.0	53.0%	6.4%	0.7%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service *Less than 0.05 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	June, 1983	% Change from May, 1983	% Change from June, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,654 million	2.2	7.7	6.2
Eating and drinking places[2]	$ 9,818 million	-0.6	10.8	12.5
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,730 million	-0.7	0.9	-2.7
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	61.8 percent	-0.6	0.1	-1.4
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 1,006 million	2.0	3.2	1.1
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.5 billion	11.8	7.2	7.6
International revenue passenger-miles	5.0 billion	16.8	16.3	5.6
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	39.3 billion	3.6	4.5	4.3
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	377.3 million	-4.6	1.8	2.7
Travel Price Index[9]	349.5 percent	0.6	3.3	3.4
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	117.2 million	58.6	13.4	1.2
Vacation person-trips	73.5 million	98.1	6.2	-1.6
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	30,590,572	42.7	3.0	-3.0
Overnight stays	2,272,346	76.2	-7.0	-4.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	815,105	-7.8	14.0	4.8
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,425,961	56.1	4.4	4.1
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,923 thousand	5.9	1.3	-0.4

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

1899
L Street
Northwest
Washington, D.C.
20036
(202) 293-1040

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE
PENDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 1983

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

02068
Ms. Jeanne Long
Congressional Information Ser.
4520 East West Hwy., Ste. 800
Bethesda MD 20814

R9375-1A

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

October 1983 Volume 12, Number 10

1984 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM FEATURES CONSUMER AND BUSINESS FORECASTS

Noted consumer expert, Arthur White, vice-chairman of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, and nationally known economist, Lawrence Chimerine, chairman and chief economist of Chase Econometrics, will address the 1984 Travel Outlook Forum, sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

"Market Opportunities in a Recovering Economy" is the theme of the ninth annual forum, the premier industry conference on travel and tourism prospects for the coming year, December 12-13, 1983, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. The forum is cosponsored by Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) and the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA).

In the keynote address, White will examine the American consumer's crucial role in the economic recovery. As an executive of one of the country's largest and most prestigious marketing and social research firms, he is a respected authority on public perceptions of social, economic and political issues.

Chimerine, head of the largest economic forecasting company in the United States, will present the economic outlook for 1984. Chimerine supervises monthly macroeconomic forecasts for the Chase Manhattan Bank subsidiary and frequently testifies on key economic issues before Congress.

"We have expanded this year's forum to include the outlook for business travel, Canadian travel trends, and the impact of the Louisiana World's Fair and the Olympic Games," said Dr. Douglas Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The 1984 Travel Outlook Forum will also examine recent developments in travel patterns, trends in international visitor markets, and forecasts for growth in various industry sectors, including air and surface transportation, accommodations and foodservice, recreation and

This year's forum is an official part of TIA's educational program for

The Travel and Tourism Research Association is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals, and the Travel Industry Association of America is the national non-profit trade association representing all components of the travel and tourism

For registration and further information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 293-1040.##

U.S. LODGING CONTINUES OCCUPANCY SLUMP, LAVENTHOL & HORWATH INDUSTRY STUDY SHOWS

For the fourth year in a row, the U.S. Lodging industry showed declines in occupancies and profits during 1982 according to the "Digest" version of U.S. Lodging 1983, just published by Laventhol & Horwath.

Occupancy dropped 5.8 percent from 1981 to 66.0 percent in 1982, while double occupancy declined from 40.6 percent in 1981 to 40.1 percent in 1982.

To counter the decline in occupancies, management increased the average daily rate per occupied room by 11.3 percent during 1982 to $43.55. This boosted total revenue per room up by 7.5 percent to $16,519.

To obtain the "Digest" and the full study, send $50.00 to Laventhol and Horwath, Publications Department, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19103.##

TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE MODERATELY IN AUGUST

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased 0.6 percent in August 1983, down from the 0.9 percent rise recorded in July.

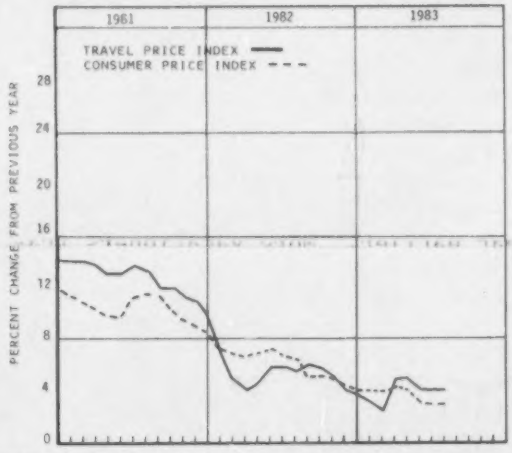
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose only 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in August.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 354.7 in August (1967=100).

Intercity bus fares jumped 2.1 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by the cost of lodging while out of town, up 1.4 percent. Intercity train fares also showed a significant increase: 0.9 percent.

The cost of entertainment services decreased 0.2 percent, while gasoline prices showed a negligible increase of 0.1 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.3 percent since August of last year, compared to a 2.6 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 11.4 percent in the past year, to lead all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are still 2.2 percent below August 1982 levels.##



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, August, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change July, 1983 to August, 1983	Annual Percent Change August, 1982 to August, 1983
Transportation	0.3	2.1
Airline Fares	0.5	5.8
Intercity Bus Fares	2.1	11.4
Intercity Train Fares	0.9	7.6
Taxicab Fares	0.5	0.9
Gasoline	0.1	-2.2
Lodging	1.4	4.5
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.0
Entertainment Services	-0.2	4.9
Incidentals	0.8	3.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	3.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	2.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. ISSN: 0744-6233 Second Class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Postmaster: Send address changes to U. S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

JULY VACATION TRAVEL INCREASES, BUT OVERALL TRAVEL DECLINES

Vacation travel in July increased 7 percent while overall travel declined from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

Smaller travel parties produced a total of 124.2 million person-trips in July, a 3 percent decline from July 1982. (A person-trip is recorded when a person takes a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey revealed increases among upscale vacation travelers as persons with annual family incomes of over $30,000 took 24 percent more vacation trips in July than one year earlier. More vacationers traveled by air, used commercial lodging, and chose overseas destinations this July. On the other hand, those earning less than $30,000 annually took 6 percent fewer vacation trips.

The survey also showed a major shift in reasons for pleasure travel. The number of persons traveling for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment increased most, while those visiting friends and relatives fell from July 1982 levels.

According to the survey, nearly 75 million adult Americans plan to take a vacation trip within the next six months, a 14 percent increase over last year's estimate.

The survey reported a substantial increase in plans to stay in commercial lodging facilities, and, while plans to travel by personal motor vehicle are up somewhat, 50 percent more American adults plan to travel by air over the next six months. In addition, the survey reported plans to increase the length of stay by an average of two nights, and plans to travel long distances increased over last year. Seventy-four percent of those planning a trip intend to travel to a destination in The South.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 adult Americans. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

BRIEFS

The U.S. Department of Transportation has fallen behind in processing data on international arrivals and departures, so we have not been able to include them in CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS. They hope to have this delay eliminated by the end of the year.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	July, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from June, 1983 (percent)	Change from July, 1982 (percent)	1982/83 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	2,518.8	74.0%	23.9%	16.5%
Eastern Gateway	1,053.8	38.5	1.4	5.1
G. Washington Country	9,004.1	22.4	7.5	0.2
The South	6,917.0	22.5	11.7	7.8
Great Lakes Country	1,144.7	52.5	10.1	14.3
Mountain West	4,227.2	54.0	5.0	2.8
Frontier West	4,088.3	56.0	1.5	-0.1
Far West	6,381.6	5.1	-15.9	-6.9
The Islands	223.5	21.3	-2.9	-4.0
TOTAL	35,559.0	28.9%	2.9%	1.3%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	July, 1983	% Change from June, 1983	% Change from July, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,858 million	7.7	4.3	5.7
Eating and drinking places[2]	$ 9,962 million	1.1	10.3	12.3
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,843 million	1.2	0.5	-2.2
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	63.5 percent	-1.8	0.7	-1.2
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 1,066 million	6.0	-0.6	0.8
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.4 billion	-0.7	2.3	6.8
International revenue passenger-miles	5.7 billion	12.9	15.9	7.8
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	42.8 billion	9.2	4.0	4.2
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index[9]	352.5	0.9	3.2	3.4
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	124.2 million	5.6	-3.1	0.2
Vacation person-trips	89.5 million	21.8	6.6	0.4
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	41,144,036	34.5	2.0	-1.0
Overnight stays	3,209,109	41.2	-7.0	-5.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,773 thousand	-3.4	-0.3	-0.2

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

1899
L Street
Northwest
Washington, D.C.
20036
(202) 293-1040

October 1983

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

Second Class
Postage
PAID
at
Washington, D.C.

00068
Ms. Jeanne Long
Congressional Information Ser.
4520 East West Hwy., Ste. 800
Bethesda MD 20814